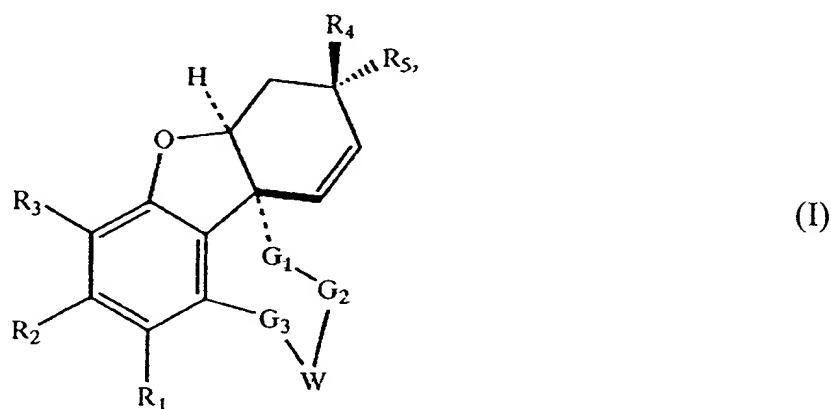


Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Claims 1 to 39 (canceled).

40. (currently amended) Compounds of formula I



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and mean:

a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO₂, SO₃H, PO₃H, NH₂, CF₃, OSO₂(CH₂)_nCF₃, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-vinyl or -OSO₂-ethinyl;

b) a C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;

c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxy carbonyl groups or by a

group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;

d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;

e) a $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I), $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CHO}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NC}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COalkyl}$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COaryl}$ group, in which n is 1-4;

f) a $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{vinyl}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{ethinyl}$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{cycloalkyl}$ group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;

g) a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ -substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO_2alkyl , COalkyl, COaryl); or

h) a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ -substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO_2alkyl , COalkyl, COaryl);

R_3 has the same meaning as R_1 ,

R_4 and R_5 are either

a) both hydrogen, or

b) one of R_4 and R_5 is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkynyl group, and the other of R_4 and R_5 is

i) OR_6 , in which R_6 means hydrogen, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$, optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{10}$ substituted silyl group, or a $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{10}$ alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

~~G_1 is $(\text{CH}_2)_x$, in which x is 1 or 2; G_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$;~~

~~G_2 is $(\text{CH}_2)_y$, in which y is 0 to 2; G_2 is $-\text{CH}_2-$;~~

~~G₃ is (CH₂)_z, in which z is 0 to 3, provided that the sum of x+y+z is at least 2 and at most 4; G₃ is -CH₂-; and~~

W is:

N-Phenyl, optionally substituted with F, Br, Cl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CO₂-alkyl, CN, CONH₂, or alkoxy; N-thien-2 or 3-yl; N-fur-2 or 3-yl; or an N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR₆ or NR₇R₇, in which R₆ has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R₇ are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C₁-C₄, optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R₇ together are -(CH₂)_n-, in which n is 3 to 5.

41. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, wherein W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR₆ or NR₇R₇, in which R₆ has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R₇ are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C₁-C₄, optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R₇ together are -(CH₂)_n-, in which n is 3 to 5.

42. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, wherein R₃ is OH or OCH₃.

43. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, wherein R₃ is OCH₃.

44. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, wherein R₄ is OH and R₅ is H.

45. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, wherein R_3 is OCH_3 , R_4 is OH , R_5 is H , and W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl , OR_6 or NR_7R_7 , in which R_6 has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R_7 are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C_1 - C_4 , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R_7 together are $-(CH_2)_n-$, in which n is 3 to 5.

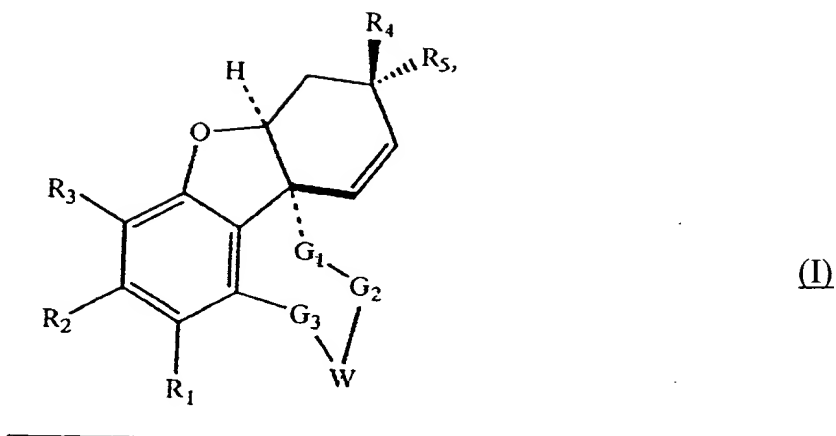
46. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, in which substituent R_6 is a triethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, t-butyl dimethylsilyl or dimethylphenylsilyl.

47. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, in which substituent R_6 is tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxypropyl, ethoxyethyl, phenoxymethyl or 1-phenoxyethyl.

48. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 40, in which R_5 has a meaning other than hydrogen, and R_4 is OH .

49. (canceled).

50. (currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound ~~according to claim 40~~ of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, the compound of formula I having the following formula:



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and mean:

a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO₂, SO₃H, PO₃H, NH₂, CF₃, OSO₂(CH₂)_nCF₃, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-vinyl or -OSO₂-ethinyl;

b) a C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;

c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxycarbonyl groups or by a group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;

d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;

e) a -(CH₂)_nX (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I), -(CH₂)_nOH, -(CH₂)_nCHO,

-(CH₂)_nCOOH, -(CH₂)_nCN, -(CH₂)_nNC, -(CH₂)_nCOalkyl, or -(CH₂)_nCOaryl group, in which n is 1-4;

f) a -(CH₂)_nvinyl, -(CH₂)_nethinyl, or -(CH₂)_ncycloalkyl group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;

g) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl); or

h) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl);

R₃ has the same meaning as R₁;

R₄ and R₅ are either

a) both hydrogen, or

b) one of R₄ and R₅ is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkinyl group, and the other of R₄ and R₅ is

i) OR₆, in which R₆ means hydrogen, a C₁-C₁₀, optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ substituted silyl group, or a C₂-C₁₀ alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

G₁ is -CH₂-;

G₂ is -CH₂-;

G₃ is -CH₂-; and

W is:

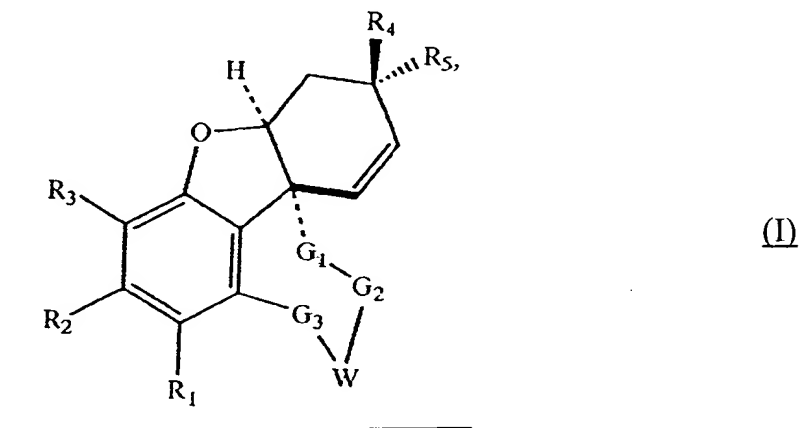
N-Phenyl, optionally substituted with F, Br, Cl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CO₂-alkyl, CN, CONH₂, or alkoxy; N-thien-2 or 3-yl; N-fur-2 or 3-yl; or an N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR₆ or NR₇R₇, in

which R_6 has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R_7 are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C_1 - C_4 , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R_7 together are $-(CH_2)_n-$, in which n is 3 to 5.

51. (currently amended) A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

providing a therapeutically effective amount of a compound ~~according to claim 40~~ of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and

combining a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient with the therapeutically effective amount of the compound ~~according to claim 40~~ of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, the compound of formula I having the following formula:



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and mean:

a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO₂, SO₃H, PO₃H, NH₂, CF₃, OSO₂(CH₂)_nCF₃, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-vinyl or -OSO₂-ethinyl;

b) a C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;

c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxycarbonyl groups or by a group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;

d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;

e) a -(CH₂)_nX (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I), -(CH₂)_nOH, -(CH₂)_nCHO, -(CH₂)_nCOOH, -(CH₂)_nCN, -(CH₂)_nNC, -(CH₂)_nCOalkyl, or -(CH₂)_nCOaryl group, in which n is 1-4;

f) a -(CH₂)_nvinyl, -(CH₂)_nethinyl, or -(CH₂)_ncycloalkyl group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;

g) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl); or

h) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl);

R₃ has the same meaning as R₁,

R₄ and R₅ are either

a) both hydrogen, or

b) one of R₄ and R₅ is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkinyl group, and the other of R₄ and R₅ is

i) OR₆, in which R₆ means hydrogen, a C₁-C₁₀, optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a C₃-C₁₀ substituted silyl group, or a C₂-C₁₀ alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

G₁ is -CH₂-;

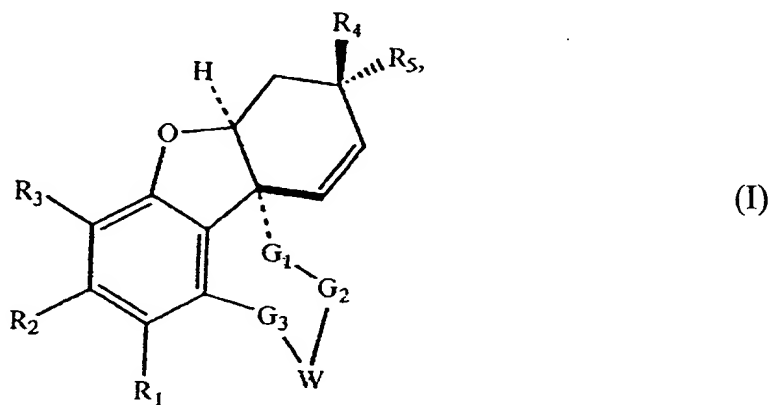
G₂ is -CH₂-;

G₃ is -CH₂-; and

W is:

N-Phenyl, optionally substituted with F, Br, Cl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CO₂-alkyl, CN, CONH₂, or alkoxy; N-thien-2 or 3-yl; N-fur-2 or 3-yl; or an N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR₆ or NR₇R₇, in which R₆ has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R₇ are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C₁-C₄, optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R₇ together are -(CH₂)_n-, in which n is 3 to 5.

52. (new) Compounds of formula I



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and mean:

- a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO₂, SO₃H, PO₃H, NH₂, CF₃, OSO₂(CH₂)_nCF₃, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-vinyl or -OSO₂-ethinyl;
- b) a C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;
- c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxy carbonyl groups or by a group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;
- d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;
- e) a -(CH₂)_nX (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I), -(CH₂)_nOH, -(CH₂)_nCHO, -(CH₂)_nCOOH, -(CH₂)_nCN, -(CH₂)_nNC, -(CH₂)_nCOalkyl, or -(CH₂)_nCOaryl group, in which n is 1-4;
- f) a -(CH₂)_nvinyl, -(CH₂)_nethinyl, or -(CH₂)_ncycloalkyl group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;
- g) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl); or
- h) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl);

R_3 has the same meaning as R_1 ,

R_4 and R_5 are either

- a) both hydrogen, or
- b) one of R_4 and R_5 is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkinyl group, and the other of R_4 and R_5 is
 - i) OR_6 , in which R_6 means hydrogen, a C_1 - C_{10} , optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a C_3 - C_{10} substituted silyl group, or a C_2 - C_{10} alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

G_1 is $-(CH_2)_x-$, in which x is 1 or 2;

G_2 is $-(CH_2)_y-$, in which y is 0 to 2;

G_3 is $-(CH_2)_z-$, in which z is 0 to 3, provided that the sum of $x+y+z$ is at least 2 and at most 4; and

W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR_6 or NR_7R_7 , in which R_6 has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R_7 are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C_1 - C_4 , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R_7 together are $-(CH_2)_n-$, in which n is 3 to 5.

53. (new) The compound according to claim 52, wherein R_3 is OH or OCH_3 .

54. (new) The compound according to claim 52, wherein R_3 is OCH_3 .

55. (new) The compound according to claim 52, wherein R_4 is OH and R_5 is H.

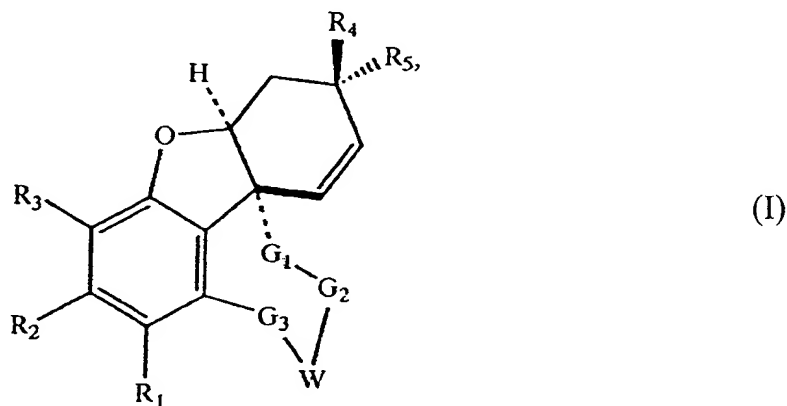
56. (new) The compound according to claim 52, wherein R_3 is OCH_3 , R_4 is OH, and R_5 is H.

57. (new) The compound according to claim 52, in which substituent R_6 is a triethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl or dimethylphenylsilyl.

58. (new) The compound according to claim 52, in which substituent R_6 is tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxypropyl, ethoxyethyl, phenoxymethyl or 1-phenoxyethyl.

59. (new) The compound according to claim 52, in which R_5 has a meaning other than hydrogen, and R_4 is OH.

60. (new) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, the compound of formula I having the following formula:



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and mean:

- a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO₂, SO₃H, PO₃H, NH₂, CF₃, OSO₂(CH₂)_nCF₃, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-vinyl or -OSO₂-ethinyl;
- b) a C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;
- c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxy carbonyl groups or by a group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;
- d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;
- e) a -(CH₂)_nX (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I), -(CH₂)_nOH, -(CH₂)_nCHO, -(CH₂)_nCOOH, -(CH₂)_nCN, -(CH₂)_nNC, -(CH₂)_nCOalkyl, or -(CH₂)_nCOaryl group, in which n is 1-4;
- f) a -(CH₂)_nvinyl, -(CH₂)_nethinyl, or -(CH₂)_ncycloalkyl group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;
- g) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl); or
- h) a C₃-C₆-substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO₂alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl);

R_3 has the same meaning as R_1 ,

R_4 and R_5 are either

a) both hydrogen, or

b) one of R_4 and R_5 is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkinyl group, and the other of R_4 and R_5 is

i) OR_6 , in which R_6 means hydrogen, a C_1 - C_{10} , optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a C_3 - C_{10} substituted silyl group, or a C_2 - C_{10} alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

G_1 is $-(CH_2)_x-$, in which x is 1 or 2;

G_2 is $-(CH_2)_y-$, in which y is 0 to 2;

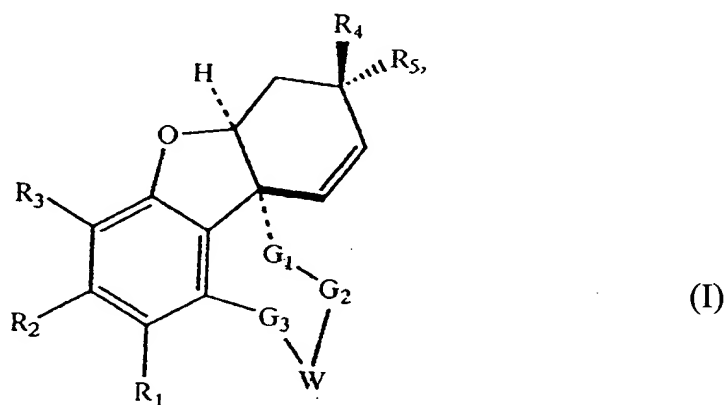
G_3 is $-(CH_2)_z-$, in which z is 0 to 3, provided that the sum of $x+y+z$ is at least 2 and at most 4; and

W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR_6 or NR_7R_7 , in which R_6 has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R_7 are the same or different and are hydrogen, a C_1 - C_4 , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R_7 together are $-(CH_2)_n-$, in which n is 3 to 5.

61. (new) A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

providing a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and

combining a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient with the therapeutically effective amount of the compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, the compound of formula I having the following formula:



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and mean:

a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO₂, SO₃H, PO₃H, NH₂, CF₃, OSO₂(CH₂)_nCF₃, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO₂-aryl, -OSO₂-vinyl or -OSO₂-ethinyl;

b) a C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;

c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C₁-C₆, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxy carbonyl groups or by a group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;

d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;

e) a $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I), $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CHO}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NC}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COalkyl}$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COaryl}$ group, in which n is 1-4;

f) a $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{vinyl}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{ethinyl}$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{cycloalkyl}$ group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;

g) a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ -substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO_2alkyl , COalkyl , COaryl); or

h) a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ -substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO_2alkyl , COalkyl , COaryl);

R_3 has the same meaning as R_1 ,

R_4 and R_5 are either

a) both hydrogen, or

b) one of R_4 and R_5 is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkinyl group, and the other of R_4 and R_5 is

i) OR_6 , in which R_6 means hydrogen, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$, optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{10}$ substituted silyl group, or a $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{10}$ alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

G_1 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_x-$, in which x is 1 or 2;

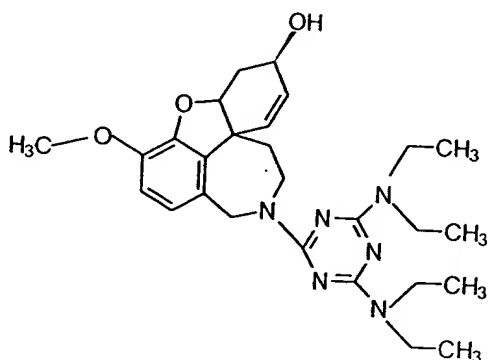
G_2 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_y-$, in which y is 0 to 2;

G_3 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-$, in which z is 0 to 3, provided that the sum of $x+y+z$ is at least 2 and at most 4; and

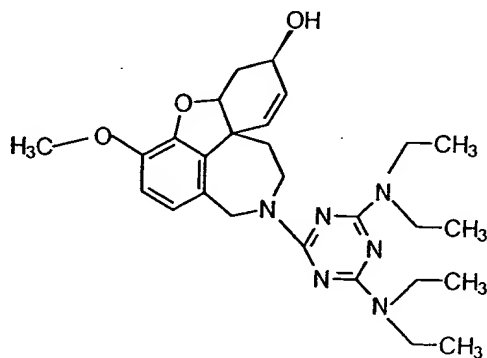
W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl, OR_6 or NR_7R_7 , in which R_6 has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents R_7 are the same or different and are hydrogen, a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$, optionally

branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents R_7 together are $-(CH_2)_n-$, in which n is 3 to 5.

62. (new) A compound having the following structure:

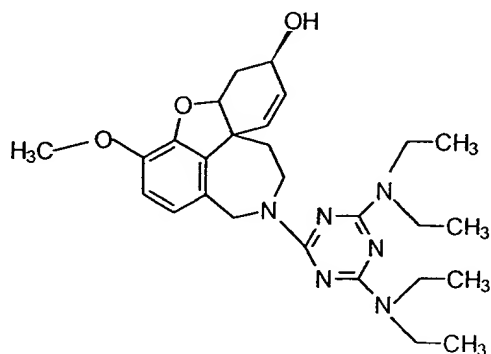


63. (new) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

64. (new) A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising:
providing a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and

combining a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient with the therapeutically effective amount of the compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.